19. DIDO

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Ts'ezi, pl. Ts'ezibi

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Didoi, Didoitsy, Tsezy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Dido; (Kakhetian-Georgian:) Tsunt'a " ragamuffin", a name also used by the Avar and several peoples of the Andi group.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 3,276 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,198 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** S of the upper Andiiskoe Koisu.

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Dido (Ts'ezias mets') forms with Khvarshi, Kapucha, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the so-called Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

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Khaput

20. KAPUCHA

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kapuchias suko or Bezhtl·as suko, depending on the village. RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Kapuchiny, Bezhitiny.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 1,448 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,448 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Upper basin of Avarskoe Koisu (rayon Tliarata, auls Bezhity, Khocharkhota, Tliadal', Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kapucha (Bezhtl·alas mits·) forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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27. KUBACHI

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ughbug.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kubachintsy.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 2,322 (Russian cens., ethn.)
2,470 (Russian cens., ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Aul Kubachi (rayon Dakhadaev, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kubachi (Ughbughan hub) forms with the closely related Dargwa and Kaitak the Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Dargwa being used as a literary language.

C. D. 231 326 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; goldsmithing; incrustation work.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

C.
D. Many crafts are practiced beyond the
438 requirements of the household for interchange
[287] and even export, e. g. the production of black felt for the customary cloaks and of white felt for a local sort of foot-gear, of leather straps and belts, boots and saddles. Usually, a whole village specializes in a certain craft; at the end of the working season the products are loaded on horses, and a caravan of fifty or more men sets out into the plains to barter their
C. D. goods for corn. Pottery making is practiced
[323] mainly in the villages of Balkhar and Sulevkent;
C. D. some villages specialize in blacksmithing,
[324] others in the production of grave-plates and tombstones with chiselled ornaments and in-
C. D. scriptions. The village of Kubachi is renowned
[326] far beyond Dagestan for its highly artistic metalwork (bronze founding and many kinds of inlay-work) which is based on ancient traditions.